




Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts
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Households resort to negative coping as food consumption deteriorates

Key points

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Level of food consumption and dietary diversity deteriorated
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Households resort to more negative coping
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Two out of five households reported gifts, food assistance and borrowing as the main source of food in some governorates

Situation update

Households experienced restricted access to basic services including health and education, and to food and water as infrastructure was targeted by the conflict. Health facilities in Al Hudaydah closed due to ongoing fighting in the governorate.

Severe clashes were also reported in Sa’ada, Al Jawf and Amran governorates in July. However, a new front-line was reported in Taizz which could impact movement on the Taizz-Aden road.

In July, the number of suspected cholera cases has decreased or remained stable in all governorates except for Amran, Sanaa, Dhamar, Al Bayda, Sanaa City, and Ibb where the numbers increased.



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In July 2018, mVAM conducted the 35th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. Responses are likely to be biased towards younger, somewhat better-off households who live in urban areas and have better access to electricity and phone-charging services. Since households with more phones are more likely to be selected, the findings of this report are weighted by the number of SIM cards held by households. They are also weighted by population estimates for IDPs and non-IDPs. The maps present a snapshot of household food consumption patterns at the time of data collection and do not represent the prevalence of food insecurity at population level (as is the case for IPC maps). Details on methodology and aggregate data tables are available online.



Households Surveyed  
2,414



Average age of respondents  
40



Displacement status  
68.1% Non-IDP  
31.9% IDP



Gender Head of Household  
2.4% Female  
97.6% Male

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Overall deterioration in food consumption

Map 2: % of households with Poor or Borderline Food Consumption

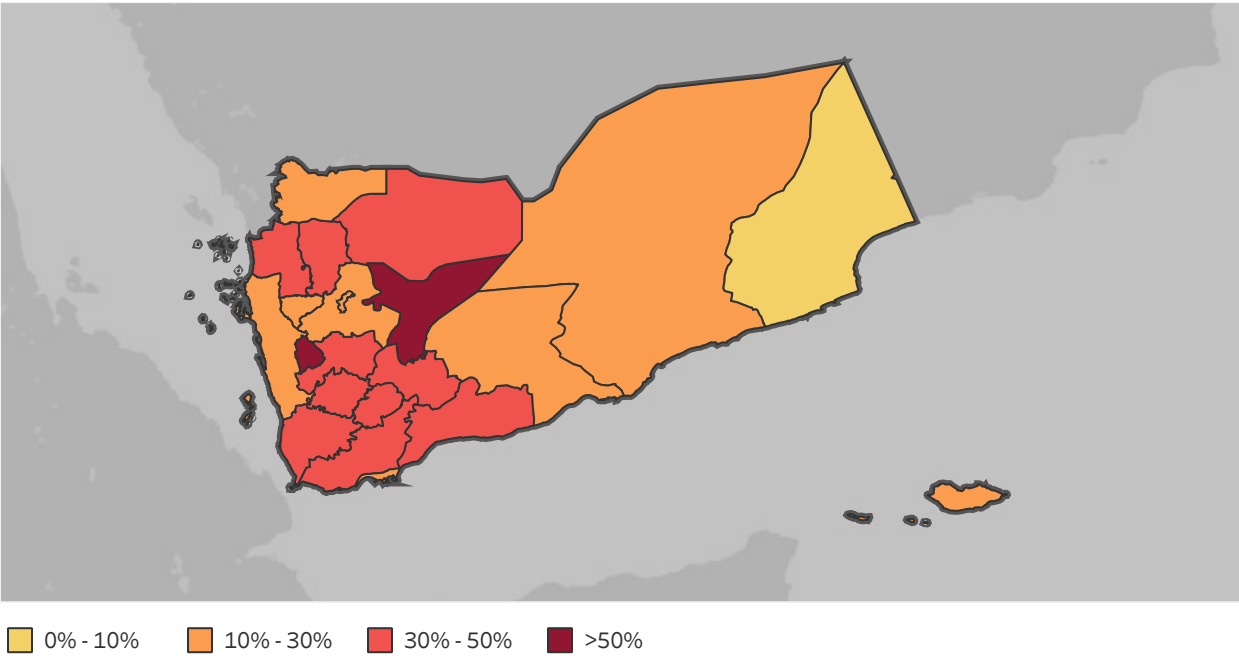
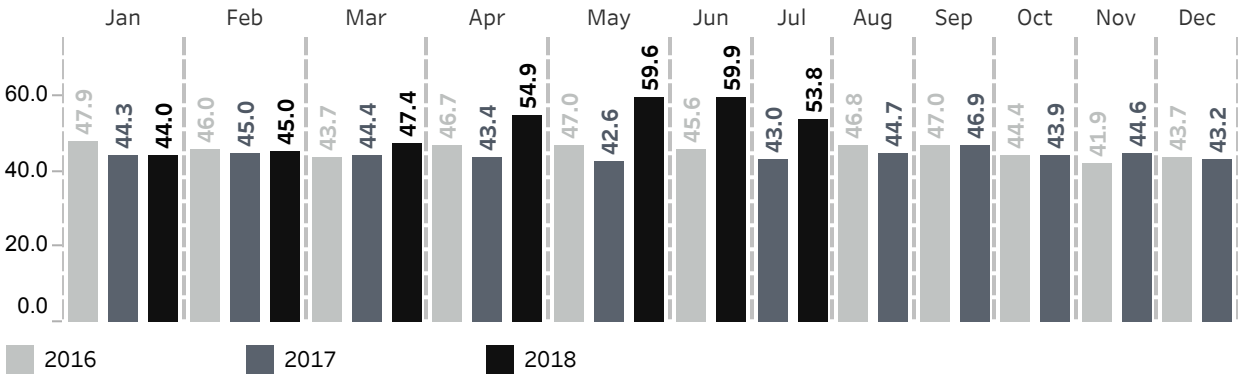


Figure 1. Mean FCS, 2016-2017-2018



Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent figures 1 and 2

The trend of improved food consumption observed since the beginning of January 2018 halted in July. The national mean food consumption score decreased from 59.9 in June to 53.8 in July (Figure 1) bringing the proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption to 30 percent. Compared to June, the proportion of households that consumed proteins and dairy products less than one day per week. At the governorate level, a deterioration in food consumption was observed in all governorates except for Aden, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah and Hadramout. July data also shows that Raymah, Marib, Al Jawf and Taizz are the governorates with the lowest food consumption (Figure 1) and the average number of days households ate dairy products, fruit and proteins dropped in July compared to June. A decline in food consumption was also observed for both displaced and non-displaced households (Figure 3). Around 35 percent of displaced households and 29 percent of non-displaced households had inadequate diets.

Figure2. Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption

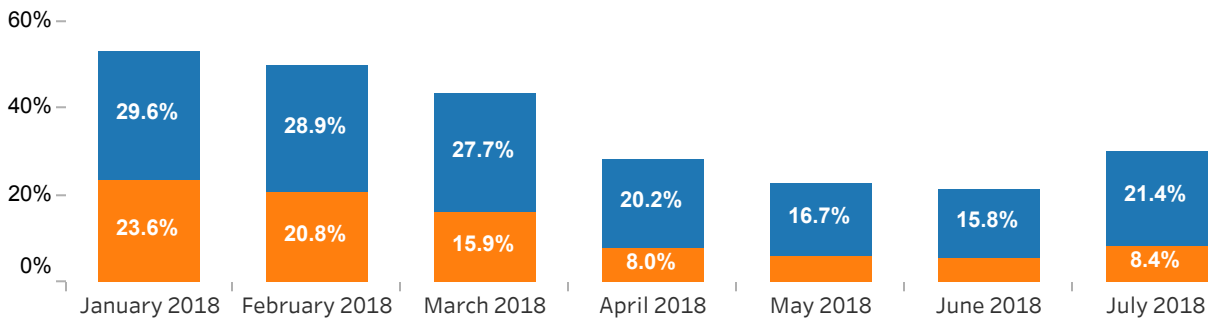


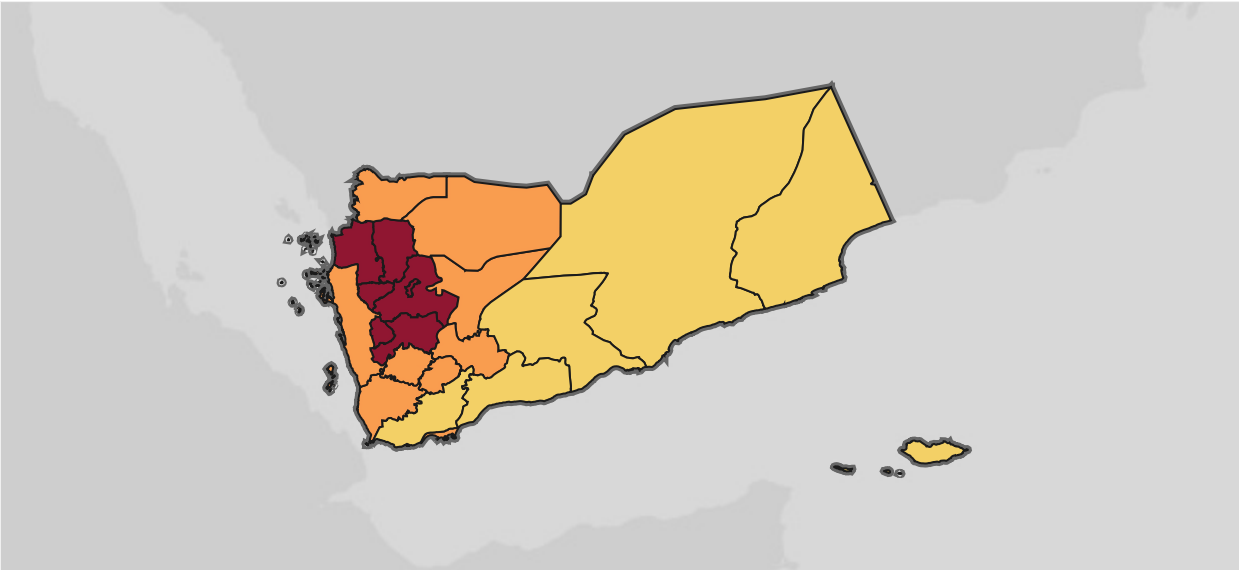
Figure 3. Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:



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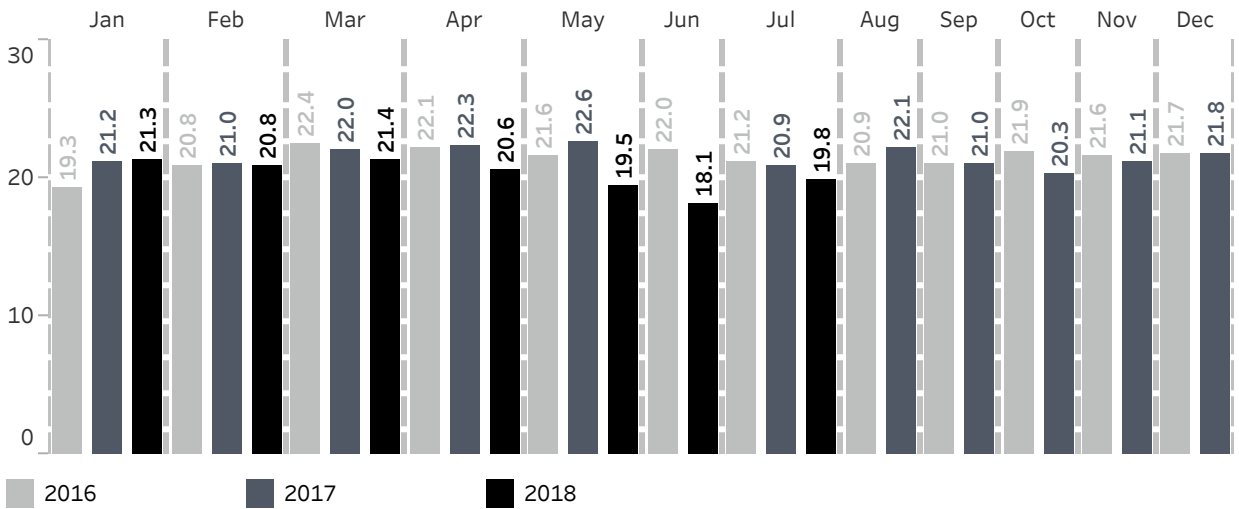
Households are resorting to higher levels of negative coping

Map 3. rCSI by governorate, July 2018



0 - 15      15 - 20      >20

Figure 4. Mean rCSI, 2016-2017-2018



Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent figures 4 and 5

The use of negative coping strategies increased compared to the previous month. The national mean reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) went from 18 in June to 20 in July (Figure 4). Most notably, around 65 percent of households restricted adult food consumption for small children to eat, which is the most severe negative coping strategy in reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI). At the governorate level, households living in the conflict affected governorates such as Sa’dah and Sana’a City resorted to negative coping more frequently resulting in a higher mean rCSI in July. Although no changes in the food consumption were reported in the Al Hudaydah governorate, results show that households in this governorate are using negative coping strategies more frequently in July compared to June. Indeed, the mean rCSI increased from 17 to 19. More than 45 percent of households in Taizz, Sa’dah, Marib, Amran, Raymah and Hajjah reported gifts, food assistance and borrowing as the main source of food.

Figure 5: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies in July 2018

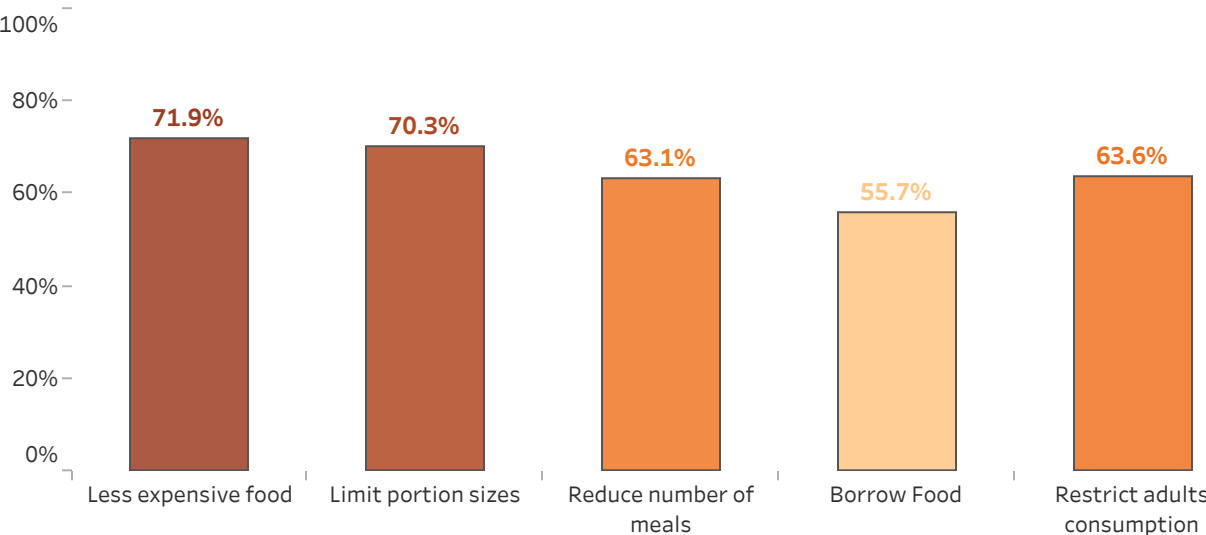
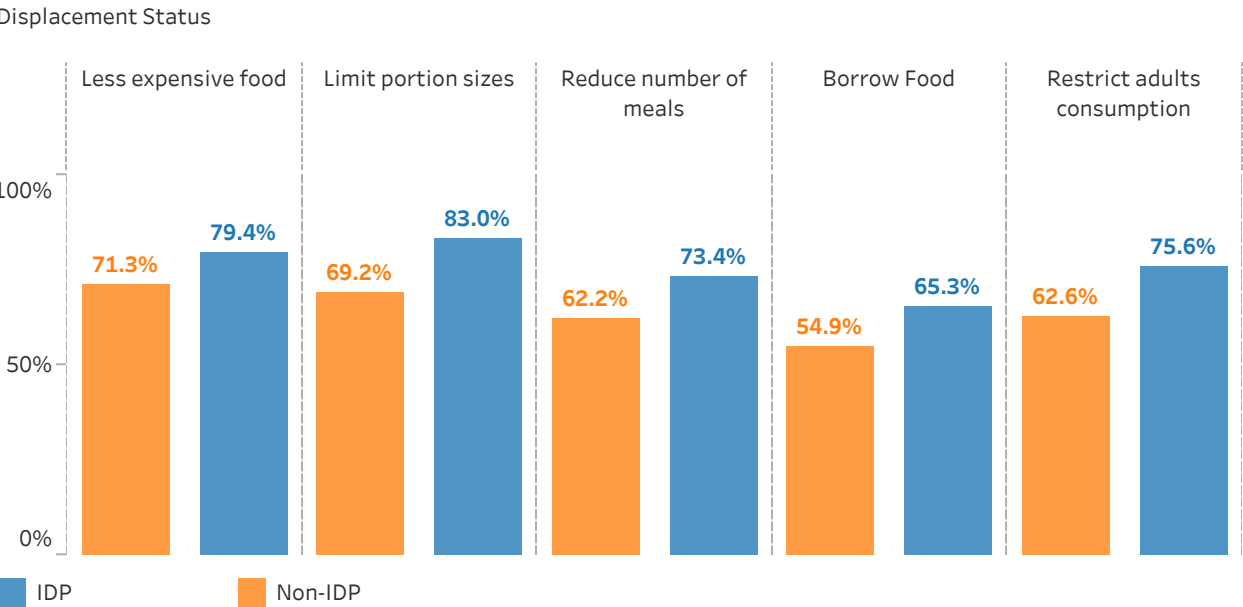


Figure 6. Household coping strategies by:

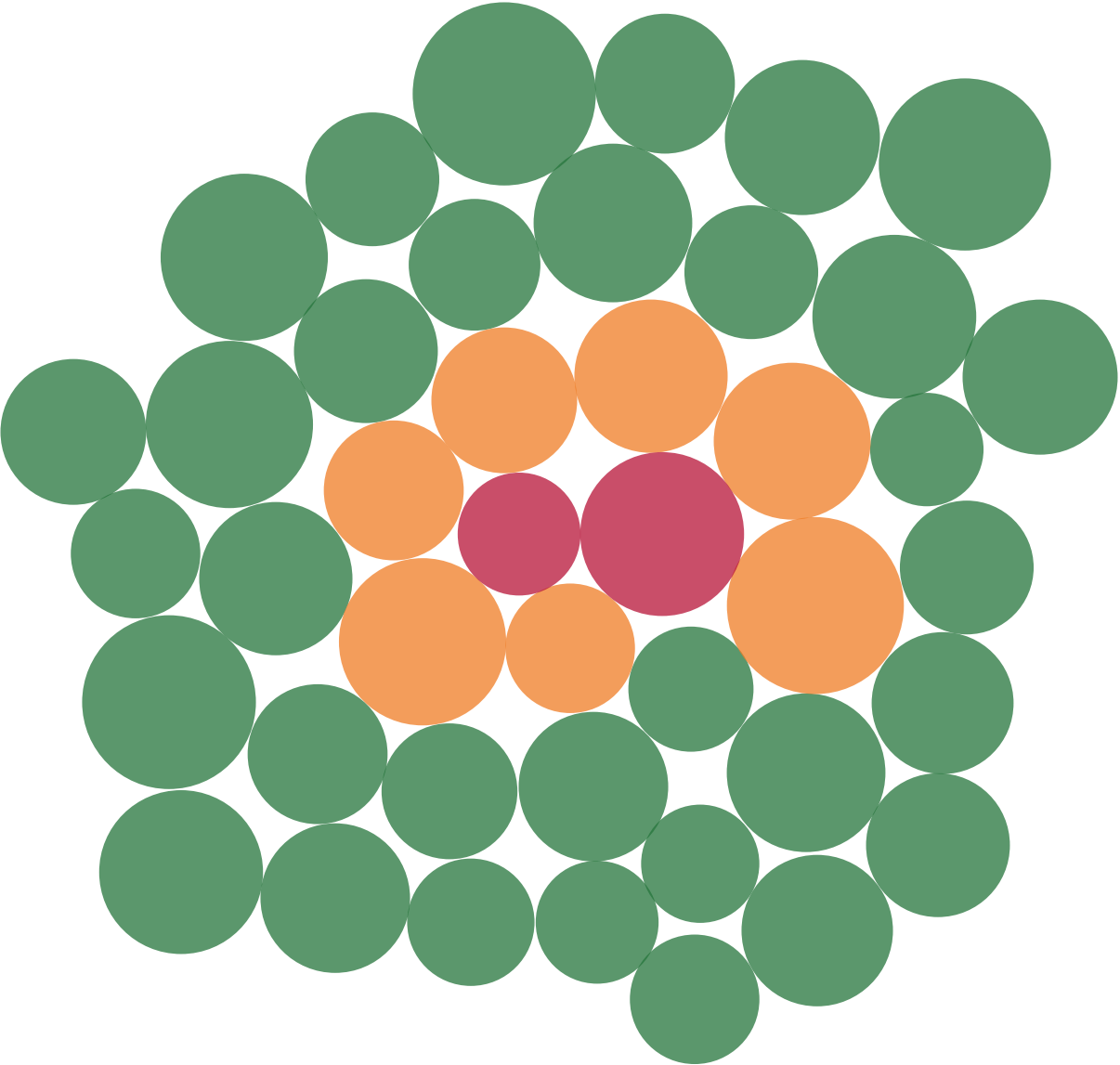


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Households concerned about high food prices, lack of business and food availability

Households were asked to share their thoughts on the main issues affecting food security in their communities. In the graphic below, responses can be viewed by hovering over the circles. Responses can also be filtered by one or more of the following criteria: sex of the head of household, displacement status, food assistance received, governorate and/or keywords.

The colour of the bubble represents the Food Consumption Score (FCS); red bubbles represent poor and borderline respondents while green represent acceptable. The size represents the respondent’s age. To undo a filter, click on the icon again.



Filters

Gender of Head of Household



Displacement status



Received food assistance?



By governorate

All

By keyword  
(ex: water, food ..)

All

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For further information

YEMEN

Endalkachew Alamnew  
endalkachew.alamnew@wfp.org

Rome HQ

Arif Husain  
Chief Economist & Deputy Director  
Policy and Programme Division  
arif.husain@wfp.org

Jonathan Rivers

Head, mVAM  
jonathan.rivers@wfp.org

RESOURCES

mVAM Monitoring web:  
[http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam\\_monitoring/](http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/)

VAM Resource Centre  
<http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mvam>

Blog  
<http://mvam.org/>

Toolkit:  
<http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mVAM>

Twitter  
<https://twitter.com/mobileVAM>



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